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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY, IS FURLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. At the low price of TWO INOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

From the Ladies' National Magazine.

This delightful Poet is a native of Middletown. Connecticut. At an early age she evinced decided natural abilities. Her father, who was a mechanic in comfortable circumstances, was himself a man of some talent, and, taking pride in his daughter's intellect, he strove to cultivate it to the utmost by education. See acquired a knowledge of all the useful studies then taught to girls; besides learning needlework, drawing and painting, of which last she was particularly fond. She also devoted a portion of her leisure to the cultivation of music, and soon became a performer on the piano and viol. She even began the study of Latin, in which

she made some little progress.

When she had attained her seventeenth year, her father removed to the vicinity of Canandaigua, New-York, then comparatively a wild district. Here she remained until her marriage; a circumstance that took place in her eighteenth year .-She then removed to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in the very heart of the wilderness, there being, at first, no neighbor within five miles. In this place she has since continued to reside. Her life has been checkered with sorrows above those usually allotted to her sex; but she has borne up against all with fortitude and resignation. The claims of a large family, and the unavoidable pri-vations of a border life, have left her comparatively few of the opportunities enjoyed by her sister poets, to achieve distinction in song: though the high rank she takes is, in consequence, the more

deserving.

While still a child she began to write verses. which she sang to wild airs of her own compos ing. But for many years the gift was exercised only for her own solace, or the gratification of her friends. At length, about 1827, a traveling preacher obtained copies of several of her poems which he caused to be published. They attracted attention, and her contributions were solicited by various newspapers. Her fame spread, and finally she began to write for "The Southern Literary Messenger." This introduced her, at once, to the notice of our Eastern critics, whose fiat is decisive, but where hitherto she had been almost unknown. The consequence was an ap. preciation of her many high qualities as a poet by those best calculated to judge; and a reputation that has suffered no diminution by the test of years.

Her poems do not seem to be the result of excessive labor, like those of Mr. Longfellow, which are shaped and polished by a thousand nice touches: on the contrary she appears to write on the spur of the moment, and many of her pieces evince a haste that is to be regretted. From a letter now lying before us, we learn that she has And splinter'd rocks. 'Tis past; and all is still. often stolen out into the woods to compose verses, using the trunk of a fallen tree for a writing desk. ms, it will be remembered, made his best poems

much of their power and originality is to be traced. They are not destitute of imagination, and that often of the highest kind; but the fancy is only called in to aid the thought, and not to supply its place. Her poems are not fantastic creations, in which brilliancy is substituted for depth; but earnest and often melancholy outbreakings of a heart, gifted alike with the warmest emotions and the genius to express them eloquently. Our hand has just lighted on one of her earlier productions which forcibly illustrates this characteristic. It is entitled "The White Rose." We give the concluding six stanzas.

"Oh! this is not my native land, Nor thou my own white blossom'd tree; Nor was it that dear gentle hand, A mother's hand, that planted thee.

When I forsook my native halls, Where weeping memory lingers yet The blossoms clustered round the walls, With morning's purest dew-drops wet. And that sweet friend, so young and fair,

That clung to me with grief opprest; Had thy white blossoms in her hair, And on her purer, whiter breast. Since then I've been condemned to room

And weep along the world's black lea; never found a second home, A friend like her, a rose like thee.

When the strong spirit writhes and burns, And the weak heart o'erflows with tears, How promptly keen-eyed memory turns, Toward the home of early years.

There clinging round its first fond loves,

And weeping o'er its careless hours, Thro' halls and groves, and fields it roves, And lingers with its favorite flowers." This might, in some of the verses, be improved

in expression, but the earnest sadness which pervades it could not be more eloquent. In the same strain are the following stanzas, taken from a poem, (also an early one) on the Wild

"Those sisters, young and fair, Who climbed with me the hight, And twined amid their hair Thy blossoms, sweet and bright,

Warm, innocent and true
Were all our young hearts then!
The world has touched them now— They cannot bloom again.

But when I chance to meet By mountain, stream or grove, Some blossom, wild and sweet, That we were wont to love—

It wakens all the dreams Of unsuspecting years; And life's young rainbow ne aleams A moment through her tears.

These poems betray the writer's mind better than any thing we could say. There is one more, of similar character, before us, with which we shall close this part of the subjec . A friend writing to Mrs. Pierson used these words, " Sing on, you will win the wreath of tame; if not in

life, it will bloom gloriously over your tomb."-She soon after composed the following poem: "Tis not for fame. I know I may not win Its not for lame. I know I may not win
A wreath from high Parnassus, for my name
Is written on the page of humble life,
From which the awarders of the laurel crown
Avert their eyes with scorning. I have left
The mildew of affliction—the East wind

Of withering contempt—the petting storms
Of care, and toil, and poverty, and wee,
In almost every form. I too have known
The darkness of bereavement; and keen pangs
Which woman may not utter, though her heart
Consume amid their ferceness, and her brain
Burn to a living cinder—though the wound Burn to a living cinder—though the wound Which is so hard to bear, he histering deep Within her outraged spirit—though her sighs Disturb the quiet of the blessed night, breast Whose sweet dews cool and sooth the levered Of every other mounter—though she pour The flood of life's sweet fountain out in tears Along her dearest pathway—while the blooms Of health, and hope, and joy, that should have fed Upon its gushing waters and rich dew, Lie withered in her bosom, breathing forth The odors of a crushed and wasted heart, That cannot hope for soothing or redress, Save in the control of the con

Save in the quiet bosom of the grave. 'T is not for fame That I awaken with my simple lay,
The echoes of the forest. I but sing
As the lone bird that pours her native strain, Because her soul is made of melody Perchance one pensive spirit loves the song, And lingers in the twilight near the wood, To list the plaintive sonner, which unlocks The scaled fountain of a hidden grief, And frees the tears that fall upon his breast

BY GREELEY & MCELRATH.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1844.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET

Like gentle rain upon the fainting flowers. That pensive listener, or some playful child May miss the lone bird's song, when her dark wing Is folded in the calm and silent sleep.
Above her broken heart. Then, though they weep.
In her deserted bower, and hang rich weathes.
Of bright unfading flowers above her grave, What will it profit her, who would have slept As deep and sweet without them?"

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We have also said that the imagination of Mrs. Peirson is often of the highest order. From her poems numerous selections might be made to establish the truth of our assertion; but we shall content ourselves with two or three. In passing, however, we may say that her poems entitled "Saul's Daughter," "Ocean Melodics," and "The Voice of the Lord," all of which appeared in the "Southern Literary Messenger," are particularly characterized by imagination. From another poem to the "Northern Light," published in the same periodical, we make the following beautiful extract:
"Whence the thrill,

"Whence the thrill,
The indescribable electric thrill,
That rushes through the spirit, as some tone
Of nature's melody awakes the ear;
Or when some balmy zephyr bathes the brow; Or when some balmy zephyr bathes the brow;
Or as the wandering eye marks some rich tint
In summer's rosy garland, when the wind
Bends the clastic grain and slender flower;
Or when the rich old forest gently waves
His dark green planes, answering in majesty
To its impassioned whisper! When the clouds
Heava up in glorious forms and dazzling haes;
Or lie like sleeping heauty, softly bright;
Or sometimes when the trembling star of eve
Looks lovingly upon us? Is it not febord Locks lovingly upon us? Is it not [chord That these things touch some half-unconscious That vibrates with the memotics of the past Ere earth enstrined the spirit? It must be That in the secret treasury of the mind, There lies a blazen'd colume, of the scenes, The trancing beauty and rich lymn of heaven, With which the spirit was familiar once, And which it longs for ever; wandering on Amid the maze of earth, of sense and sin, Catching at every shadow which appears In Fancy's magic mirror, like the form Of some bright bliss which Memory's piercing eye sees in that hidden volume; wailing still The vain and empty shade, or sees it flit
In stitler disappointment, as it grasps
The vain and empty shade, or sees it flit
In smiting scorn away. Just as your wreaths
Of bright Aurorean tints, ye Northern Lights,

Otheaven's immense cathedral."
One of her best poems is called "The Wan derer," and is founded on the appearance of Jehovah to Moses on Mount Sinai. Of this poem we have heard that Mr. Willis remarked, he had written nothing to compare to it, except "Jeph-thah's Daughter," which he considered the best of his scriptural poems. We give the conclusion of it that our readers may judge for themselves: "He 'rose, went forth, and stood on the sheer rock Waiting for God's appearing.
Hark! From far

Are fading from the Borealcan gates

Hark! From far
A fearful rushing sound. The heavens grew darkIs God approaching? Lo! a strong fierce wind
Rushes upon the mountain, tearing up
The strubs and herbage from its arid breast; Lifting huge rocks from their eternal beds, And dashing them adown the fearful steeps, With such appalling sounds as if the world Were falling into atoms; while the wind Shriek'd terribly amongst the caves, and clefis,

God was not in the wind.

Now wakes a sound—
A deep, low moaning in the mountain's breast, Burns, it will be remembered, made his best poems walking by the river-side; and the circumstances in which "To Mary in Heaven" originated, must be familiar to our readers.

We have said that the poems of Mrs. Peirson seem as if written on the spur of the moment. To this fact, that they come glowing from the heart, which the servant of Jehovah stood Shook like a leaf upon the aspen bough, and mighty rocks fell down, and caverns yawn'd, and mighty rocks fell down and caverns yawn'd, and mighty rocks fell down and caverns yawn'd, and mighty rocks fell down and caverns yawn'd. And the whole mountain totter'd.

It is past-God was not in the earthquake. Lo! there comes

A more appalling wonder. Surely now A more appaling wonder. Surely now
The Terrible is near. Surging along
Above the wilderness a flood of fire
Is sweeping tow'rd the mountain. In its way
The atmosphere bursts into whirls of fire
With frightful detonations. 'Tis too much
For mortal man to meet. With pallid fear
He shrunk within his cave. The fire rush'd past And vanished --- But God was not in the fire.

A pure breeze follow'd the fierce elemont, Heaven was serene, and on mountain Horeb lap The downy wing of silence. On that calm
There came a still small roice.
'Tis God! The servant feels his Sovereign nigh. He wraps his face within his mantle's folds, And at the entrance of that hallow'd cave, With head bow'd down, and meek attentive soul, Converses with Jehovah."

From a poem on "Imagination" we make the following extract, which alone-if she had written nothing else-would entitle her to a high rank among our female poets:

"The atmosphere is magic, as it bathes The brow and bosom with Lethean balm;
And beauteous angels wait there, radiant
With the pure blissful light that gushes forth
From Heaven's half open portals; and their wings
Glance ever at our bidding, swift as thought.
How sweetly do they bear us in their arms,
From this dull workshop of the heart and brain,
To their own blest dominion; where each broeze
Is laden with delight. How tenderly
They lay us in the arms of those we love,
While the full heart is throbbing, and the eye
Pouring from its rich depth an ardent flood
Of ecstacy, unmingled, unalloy'd.
Then hands are clasp'd, and lips are fondly press'd,
That never uset save in that magic land; The brow and bosom with Lethean balm;

That never meet save in that magic land : And words are breath'd, and ecstacies are felt, That earth knows nothing of. There comes no doubt No withering suspicion, no mistrust, Into that joyous world. All there is pure, Faultless and beautifu!,—and full of bliss."

With another beautiful poem we close our ex tracts from her writing. We have scarcely room for the whole of it, but there is nothing we can for the whole of ... omit without injury. "MY MUSE,

"Born of the smilght and the dew that a et amongst the flow'rs, That on the river margin grew Beneath the willow bow'rs; Her carliest pillow was a wreath
Of violets newly blown,
And the meek incense of their breath

Became at once her own. Her cradle bymn the river sung In that same liquid tone, With which it gave, when earth was young,

Praise to the Living One; The breeze that lay upon its breast Responded with a sigh, And the sweet ring-dove from her nest Warbled her fullaby The only nurse she ever knew

Was Nature, free and wild: Such was her birth; and so she grew A moody, wayward child, Who loved to climb the rocky steep, To wade the mo abtain stream;

To be beside the sounding deep And weave th' enchanted dream. She loved the paths with shadows dim Beneath the dark-leaved trees.

Where Nature's feathered scraphim
Mingled their metodies;
To dance among the pensile stems
Whose blossoms bright and sweet,
Threw diamonds from their diadems
Upon her fairy feet.

She loved to watch the day-star float Upon the aerial sea. Till morning sunk his pearly boat.
In floods of brilliancy:
To see the angel of the storm

Upon his wind-winged car, With dark clouds wrapt around his form Come shouting from afar; And pouring treasures rich and free,

The pure refreshing rain, Till every weed and forest tree Could boast its diamond chain; That swelled from hill and dale, Leave a rainbow-sign of peace-

With Prudence' worldly chain.

Upon his misty veil.

She loved the wave's deep utterings, And gazed with frenzied eye
When Night shook lightning from his wings,
And winds went sobbing by. Full oft I chid the wayward child Her wanderings to restrain, And sought her airy limbs to bind

I bade her stay within my cot And ply the housewife's art; She heard me, but she heeded not;

Oh who can bind the heart I told her she had none to guido Her inexperienced feet, To where through Tempe's valley glide Castalia's waters sweet.

No son of Fame to take her hand

And lead her blushing forth,
Proclaiming to a laureled band
A youthful sister's worth;
That there was none to help her elimb
The steep and toilsome way,
To where, above the mists of Time,
Shing Goslavi, blurg any

Shines Genius' living ray. Where wrenthed with never-fading flowers The Harp immortal lies, Filling the souls that reach those bowers With heavenly melodies.

I warned her of the cruel foes That throng that rugged path, Where many a thorn of misery grows, And tempests wreak their wrath. I told her of the serpents dread

With malice-pointed (angs; The yellow-blossomed weeds that shed Derision's maddening pangs; And of the broken mouldering lyres Thrown carelessly aside,
Telling the winds with shivering wires
How noble spirits died.

I said her sandals were not mete Such journey to essay, There should be gold beneath the feet That tempt Fame's torisome way. But white I spoke, her barning eye Was flashing in the light That shone upon that mountain high, Insufferably bright."

New-Jersey-Another Rally.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
New-Battsswick, July 18, 1844.
The Young Men of our City had a noble raily at heir Head Quarters last evening, at an hour's ver bal notice, to hear our worthy Whig friend, CHAS. RIDDLE, of Trenton. One dense mass blockaded the streets, and Mr. Riddle addressed the throng pocket in search of my purse, and the young ur from the portico of the Reading Room. Talk about | chin went away chuckling that he had made me the enthusiasm of 1840-why it was not a priming to the oneness of purpose that is now pervading all classes to attend the discussions of Whig Measures and Whig Policy. Mr. Riddle briefly reviewed the absurdity of the claim set up by our opponents, to their exclusive appellation of Democracy per se-his remarks about their professions for the dear People, and their practices were well stated. Also the rank deception and duplicity now in progress by the Loos upon the Tariff question was admirably con-

sidered.
The 'Compromise Act' was discussed, and doubt-less many were convinced "That the great aim of Mr. Clay in that eventual crists, was not only to prevent a Civil War and a Dissolution of the Union, but to save the Protective Policy from utler annihilation," as in that very Congress (1833) James K. Polk, G. C. Verplank, and the Free Trade advocates of British interests, reported a bill from the "Ways and Means" repealing the then existing Tariff Act, and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting and substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per cent advacates of substituting a bill of 15 per fin Act, and substituting a bit of 15 per cent at va-forem duty, and that based upon the foreign valua-tion. In the language of Mr. Clayton: "Had a tor-nado passed over all the manufacturing establish-ments in the country at that time, it would scarcely have proved more destructive than the adoption of that measure, which received the earnest support of Lange K. Palk of Tanguassee."

that measure, which received the earnest support of James K. Polk, of Tennessee."

Mr. Riddle maintained that the Loco-Foco party at the North were doing Mr. Polk great injustice in asserting his advocacy of Protection, as Mr. Polk every where proclaims "That he is unequivocally opposed to a Protective Tariff."

The Land Distribution was next considered—the justice of which was made self-evident—and at the close Mr. Riddle gave a splendid eulogium upon the character and services of Mr. Clay during the late War, and of his active participation in the great lending National Mensures of our day and generation.—The assertion of Zabriskie, late Colonel-Commandant of Capr. Tyler's Division, at the recent Loco The assertion of Zabriskie, late Colonist-Commandant of Cupt. Tyler's Division, at the recent Locomeeting: "That Mr Clay was in favor of a freehold qualification for the right of suffrage," received a severe and justly-merited castigation. The response of the gathering was most gratifying. Three times three for Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the Union as it is, made the weikin ring. Yours, H.

Transportatation on the Ohio.

In a letter which I addressed to you from Lexington, Ky. some weeks ago, I took occasion to refer to the prices paid during the period of low water, for the transportation of Merchandise on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Maysville and to Louisville. The accuracy of my statements has been called in question by the Pittsburgh Age newspaper in a scurrilous article, the material portion of which has been copied into your journal. For the purpose of fully substantiating all that I have before asserted in reference to this subject, I subjoin extracts of letters from houses of the first respectability in Maysville and Louisville:

MAYSVILLE, July 9, 1844. We are in receipt of yours of the 1st instant, in which you request us to furnish a table showing the highest rate of freight for 100 lbs. paid for the transportation of Merchandise from Pittsburgh to this place, during the period of lowest water in each of the last three years. In compliance with your request, we have referred to our freight book, and find the following to be the rates paid by us in the months of August, September and October, being the months in each year when the water in the Ohio River is usually lower than in any other part of the

0 624 " 1 25 " 1 25 " 0 25 "

On inquiry, we find it almost impossible to state any fixed price, as it always fluctuates according to the stage of water and quantity of Merchandise to come down. We have paid ourselves in the last three years from 75 cents to \$1 50 per hundred nounds on Keel Boats. A MYSTERY DEVELOPED -A Paris correspon-

dent of the Boston Atlas details a queer story .-He states that the Countess Jeanne, one of the leaders of the aristocracy of the faubourg St.Ger. main, died lest month' and the inspection of some half-burned papers, which she was destroying when the grim tyrant surprised her, unraveled a strange mystery, thet hes always anshrined her.
After the downfall of Napoleon, one of the proscribed emigrants brought with him from England the Countess, whom he introduced into one of the oldest families of Paris as a lady of high rank -A request was made that her origin should be unkuown, and this was strictly complied with. She was introduced into society, and soon became noted for her piety, charity, and love of retirement. Time passed on-the emigrant died, and was soon followed by the nobleman, whose will directed that the ountess should continue to occupy the pavilion, and receive the pensionwhile no attempt was to be made to unravel her sucred secret. She gradually mixed in society, gained all hearts, and at the time of her death. was unsurpassed as a match maker, keeper of secrets and devotee. Well, the papers were not entirely coanumed, the physician found enough entirely coanumed, the physician found enough to awaken his suspicions, and on the shoulders of his late patient he discovered indelible profis that this model of virtue and fashion, an invitation to whose salron had been the passport to the first "Greek" 1 "Physicians. "Clerks 5 Azent "Greek" 1 "Soulent | Physicians | Clerks 5 Azent | Physicians | Clerks 5 Azent | Clerks 5 Aze whose saloon had been the passport to the first society in France, was no other than Jeanne de Sux, alias the Countess de la Motte, the authoress of the disgraceful Necklace story, in the days of Marie Anoinette. She was publicly whippedbranded on both shoulders, and sentenced to the Saltpetrie for life-from whence she unaccountably escaped, and her after life has been unknown untill the the above development. The affair has created quite a stir among the great folks, particularly those who have boasted of their intimacy with Madame la Comtesse Jeanne.

Poar Gisson, (Miss.) May 24th, 1841.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

You can be a second of the Common tribune. A Voice from the South-W. G. Clark.

You can never fully appreciate the value of your Tribune till exiled from the City of Gotham. where news from the big world comes like "an. Price 121 cents a single copy-10 copies for \$1. gel visits." This evening while watching the rich hues of a Southern sky, where Venus and the crescent Moon were striving each to outshine the God of Day in his advance, my Tribune came in, while just enough of dewy twilight lingered to read.

"The Spring's scented buds all around me are swelling,
There are songs in the streams—there is leadth in the gale."
The sentiment not only found a response in every thing around me at this delicious season, but ! instantly recognized the sweet strains of Willis G. Clark. His writings always charmed me. In days "Lang Syne," when Ollapod first made his annonymous debut in the columns of the Knickerbocker, he was to me what Donze Dulcinea del Tobosa was to Don Quixotte, the very beau ideal of my romantic imagination, and I really almost adered every line from his pen. I shall never forget (when, after a long illness, l was again permitted to have books and papers about my pillow) the effect produced on my nervous and risible faculties while reading his story of the New York Exquisite, whose music of My Sister Dear, &c. made such havoc among the young ladies' hearts, and the cutting retort of the Illinois Book Pedlar; and then the ludicrous satire he passes on himself at the country ball. That Pocket Edition of a Sheep, and his mistakes concerning the Mochoir and Gants, have a very beneficial effect on me in a fit of the blues.

On leaving New-York a few days since, while the bell was ringing merrily and the steam hissing horribly from the pipes of the steamer Albany. ust ready to skim the Hudson's silver tide, the boys came crying new books, very good, very cheap, &c. One boy would read his catalogue The name of the Ollopodiana sent my hand to my buy his book against first intentions. And what a treasure had I now in possession for 50 cents Now, thinks I to myself, ladies and gentlemen. be as exclusive and unsocial as you please, I hav

the choicest company, and shall intrude on no one. In short, Mr. Editor, I blush to say, the beautiful vernal scenery on the shores of our un rivaled Hudson, as our steamer flew like an arrow by, were unbeeded-I was absorbed in the beauty and pathos of my long lost favorite author

whose reminiscences came
"Like dreams from some far fairy shore,
We never may see again,"

Proud England may boast of her voluminou writers with justice, but let her not despise alto gether the simple offering of American genius. I ieel, Mr. Editor, that a reperusal of Ollopodians has quite renewed my age, and awakened a and girlish sports, in the tomb of the past. I fee that it is not undue partiality to be enthusiastic in praise of the bright meteor, which "sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven"-nor do l think it derogatory to the merits of our beloved Irving to rank Willis G. Clark with him, has

well might one attempt to eradicate the odor from the vase perfumed with otter de rose, or the less fragrant musk, as to erase the sweet lingering the music he has made in my soul.

I can compare his visit here to no earthly sim ile more justly than a beautiful rainbow gleaming through the mists of an April shower—

Like the how in the cloud,
Like the form on the river,
Like beauty's tim-shroud,
He has vanished forever.

EUPHROSYNE.

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BY E. P. HUBBARD; 1916 1w*

References: Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Prof. J. Revere, M. D., W. C. Redfield, Esq.

We have employed Mr. Hodee to perform some chemical analyses for us, and from the exact manner in which they were executed, we can cheerfully recommend his services to those requiring such work.

New-York, June I, 1844.

New-York, June I, 1844. __e2 codtf ET Water Cure.-J Shew, M. D. an author on Wa-ter Cure, 228 Fourth-st, is ready to visit his friends and other who care to be treated medically without drugs. Water Cure, for efficiecy, is a system without a parallel in the healing art.-Most cases, if not all, can be as well treated in private dwell ngs as elsewhere. The poor advised gratuitously. jy2 3m

DY The Tariff as it is, compared with the Substi tute proposed by its Adversaries in the Bill reported to the United States House of Representatives by Gen. McKay at

The above Truct is rendy and for sale at The Tribune office. Price \$15 per 1000. Price \$15 per 1000.

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DF The Letters of Cassius M. Clay, on Sa

very and on the Presidency, are printed in a Pamphlet, and to sale at the Tribune Office. Price \$1.25 per 100, or \$10 per 100 The Books of Subscription to the Capit

Stock of the New-York and Eric Railread Co. are now open if the Office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-street, between in hours of 10 and 5. WM. M. GOULD, Secretar in New-York, April 24th, 1844 Hardware, Cutlery, &c.-LEWIS BEXE-

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H. H. RANDOLPH.

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I know Aaron Bock, and believe what he states in this determinent to be perfectly true.

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Long Branch, N. J. July 3, 1844

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Long Branch, N. J. July 3, 1844

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before the 22d inst.

N. B.—The public are respectfully informed that the Annual vincation of the School will begin on Friday, the 28th instant,
and continue until Monday, the 28th of August, at which time
the School will be prepared for the reception of pupils. Parents
wishing to send their children to the School, will please make
as early application as possible, either at the Institute Rooms of
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Redgers and A. B. Idiwen,

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Mechanics' Institute, July 11th, 1844.

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38 12 8th Mechanics' Institute, July Prof., etc.

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